

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5579 號九十七五五五五

日十月初九亥年乙酉光

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8TH, 1875.

五洋社 號八月十英 港香

PRICE \$21 PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

October 7, CITY OF EXETER, British str., 737. John Gorley, Saigon 1st October, 8,000 piculs rice.—HORKEE. October 7, ANONY, British str., 314, Drawers, Canton 6th October, General.—SIMSON & CO. October 7, HOKKUO, Chinese steamer, 849, R. Petersen, Canton 6th October, General.—O. M. S. N. CO. October 7, GOLIAR, Siamese bark, 512, S. P. Anderson, Chefoo 30th Sept., General.—CHINESE.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, OCTOBER 7TH.
Hongkong, str., for Shanghai.
Perkins, str., for Singapore, &c.
Orient Castle, str., for Shanghai.
Thorn Franks, for Bangkok.
Metropole, str., for Shanghai.
Sister, for Swatow.
Asia, for Cape St. James.
Thompson, for Whampoa.
Mabruk, for Whampoa.

Departures.

October 7, OCEAN, str., for Aberdeen Dock.
October 7, PARDO, str., for Singapore, &c.
October 7, ROVER OF THE SEAS, for Trieste.
October 7, QUEEN OF ENGLAND, for Bang-
kok.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.
Per City of Exeter, str., from Saigon.—
31 Chinese.
DEPARTED.
Per Parvo, str., for Singapore, &c.—
1 Cabin and 73 Chinese.
TO DEPART.
Per Hongkong, str., for Shanghai.—
31 Chinese.
Per Thorn Franks, from Bangkok.—
20 Chinese.
Per Sister, for Swatow.—
2 Chinese.

Reports.

The Siamese bark Goliar reports left Chefoo on 30th September, and had fine weather throughout.

The British steamship City of Exeter reports left Saigon on 1st October, and had strong breezes and the sea a heavy swell, but fine weather throughout.

HONGKONG SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
September 12th, Siam from Bangkok; 206, Osoo Vidal from Hakodai, Saturated Iron; Nagasaki; 21st, Haze Lady from Foochow; 26th, str. Flamingo for London, &c. str. Clemency for New York; Cathay, str. Wels-
vastock; 29th, James S. for Keelung; Thysra for Hongkong; 29th, str. Olympia for London; Willard Maude for Nagasaki.
DEPARTURES.
September 17th, Laughing Wave for Fre-
munda via Foochow; Ambassador for Yokohama; 18th, Lady Belize for Foo-
chow; 26th, str. Flamingo for London, &c. str. Clemency for New York; Cathay, str. Wels-
vastock; 29th, James S. for Keelung; Thysra for Hongkong; 29th, str. Olympia for London; Willard Maude for Nagasaki.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corrected to Date.)

Per Vessel's Name. From. Dates.
Queen of the Seas Liverpool Feb. 27
Androcles Bremenhaven Feb. 27
Lancast. Cardiff. Feb. 27
Atoma. Feb. 27
Prince Louis. Feb. 27
Robert Louis. Feb. 27
Plymouth Feb. 27
Hamburg Feb. 27
Cappers. Philadelphia ... Feb. 27
America. Hamburg ... Feb. 27
Chusan. London ... Feb. 27
Eastern Monarch Liverpool ... Feb. 27
Mirella. Feb. 27
Carolan Magus Liverpool ... Feb. 27
Barker. Feb. 27
Charger. Feb. 27
London Feb. 27
Minnesota. Feb. 27
Charleston (U.S.) June 30
Iris. June 30
Meteor. June 30
J. Christian. June 30
America. June 30
Mabor. June 30
Gatsby Adolph. Hamburg ... June 30
Alfredo. June 30
Pompeii. June 30
Stefano. June 30
Lea. June 30
Ferneth. June 30
Iyan. June 30
Thingwalla (e). June 30
Grye. June 30
Parades. June 30
Sarn Nicholson. June 30
Parades. June 30

Auction Sales To-day.

J. M. ALMSTRONG.
11 A.M.—Copper Boat Nails, Copper Washers, &c.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
At 10 a.m.—Sundry Goods.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

The Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of \$45,000 on First-class Risks.
A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the Current Local Rates of Premium will be allowed upon Insurance effected with the Office.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.

MELCHERS & CO.

Agents, Royal Insurance Company, 1780 Hongkong, 28th October, 1874.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BICKERAGE OF THIRTY-THREE AND ONE-THIRD PER CENT. WILL BE ALLOWED ON LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies on First-class Buildings to an amount of \$30,000.

A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) UPON THE CURRENT LOCAL RATES WILL BE ALLOWED ON ALL PREMIUM CHARGED FOR INSURANCE; SUCH DISCOUNT BEING DEDUCTED AT THE TIME OF THE ISSUE OF POLICY.

RUSSELL & CO.

Agents.

To be Let.

TO LET.
THE Premises known as the "THE WOOD LANDS," newly painted and in Good Order.
Apply to REMEDIOS & CO.
1131, Hongkong, 22nd January, 1875.

To be Let.

WHI Immediate Possession.

THE HOUSE No. 7, Gough Street, Apply

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

THE Semi-detached RESIDENCES Nos. 1 and 2, WESTBOURNE VILLAS, Bonham Road.

HOUSES on Upper Mosque Terrace.

All with Gas and Water laid on.

A First-class GODOWN at Wanchi of about 300 tons capacity.

T. G. LINSTEAD.
491 Hongkong, 25th September, 1875.

To Let.

THE PREMISES at present occupied by THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Queen's Road.

Apply to G. FALCONER.

1170 Hongkong, 7th July, 1875.

To Let.

SOME HOUSES on PEDDAR'S HILL No. 2, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

No. 7, GARDEN ROAD, known as "HAR-
PENHILL."

Apply to DAVID SASOON, SONS & CO.

1512 Hongkong, 24th October, 1875.

To Let.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.
Correspondents are respectfully requested to write on one side of the paper only.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 8TH, 1875.

Sometime back, in noticing a work entitled "The Lost Continent," in which Mr. Joseph Cooper lays bare the infamy of the slave trade and points out the evils of the coolie traffic, we ventured to call in question the accuracy of some of his figures. Mr. Cooper does not believe that the cooler ever save any appreciable sum out of their earnings. He, in fact, broadly states in the volume above-mentioned that he does not believe in the figures quoted by different authorities on the subject, and gives his readers some of his own, whereby he proves, satisfactorily to himself, that the highest sum saved by coolies was in Trinidad, and this averaged only some £2 10s. per annum each man. Now, without for one moment doubting Mr. Cooper's belief in the correctness of these figures, it is undoubtedly much to be regretted that they were given to the public in the manner they have been. The author of "The Lost Continent" sought to show that there was nothing but evil in the contract system of labour, and piled up all the evidence procurable from every part of the earth to illustrate its utter baseness. But while it will be almost universally admitted that the contract system is open to many abuses, and has in past times worked greatly to the disadvantage of the labourer, in placing him under a species of bondage in which he was too often at the mercy of his employer, yet it has not in all cases proved so vile as Mr. Cooper and his well-meaning friends appear to suppose. The coolies have in many instances, notably in India, returned home, none the worse for their toil, at the expiration of their term, with nice little sums, such as are regarded as small fortunes by the lower classes in that country. The *Mercury* of Mauritius, reporting the arrival of the ship *Altair Ghair* from the Mauritius with returned coolies, says that one brought with him 700 rupees; another 637 rupees; thirty-five brought from 100 to 500 rupees; and twenty-five brought from 10 to 100 rupees. The coolies stated that the provisions, &c., supplied to them on the voyage were sufficient and of good quality, and that they were well treated by the captain and medical officer. They had no complaint whatever to make. It is very evident that the coolie emigration from India is conducted with the utmost possible regard for the health and comfort of the coolies, and it is equally evident that the coolies, generally speaking, are fairly well-treated in Mauritius. It must not, however, be supposed that we are advocating the contract system of emigration or of hire; it would be far better to give assisted passages and allow the coolie to hire himself on what terms he pleases. But all tales and extravagant statements should be refuted, whenever possible. The coolie traffic has had horrors enough imputed to it; it is only just to those who have conducted it, it is not so entirely barren of advantages to the coolies as some philanthropists would have the world believe.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

ENGLAND AND CHINA.

SHANGHAI, 7th October.

The *Peking Gazette* publishes an Edict enjoining the proper treatment of foreigners, but the main points of the British demand, including the punishment of the perpetrators of the murder of Mr. Murray, are still unsettled. The prospect of matters being arranged are at present doubtful.

SUPREME COURT.

7th October.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE HON. CHIEF JUSTICE.

SIR J. SMALE.

AN INTERESTING SHIPPING CASE.

MELCHERS & CO. V. OSBORNE, £237.50.—This was a claim for damages.

Mr. Breerton was for plaintiff, and Mr. Sharp for defendant.

Mr. Breerton said this action was brought by Messrs. Melchers & Co., the well-known merchants of this Colony, against Captain Osborne of the *Quebec Owner*, to recover the sum of £237.50, on the claim which ought to have been made out in respect of the cost of commission.

The amount was small, but the claim was important. The action was not brought for the sake of the amount, but for the sake of the important principle at stake, and the ground of public duty.

The circumstances under which the claim arose were these. Captain Osborne arrived here in command of the *Quebec Owner* on the 1st September, and being anxious to get some employment for his vessel, he went to the pilot-house, and asked them to take charge of her as agent.

He was agreed, subject to certain terms. There were, in the first place, the vessel should be wholly placed in their charge, and that no other merchants should be consulted or have anything to do with her. It would be explained to a judge it frequently went against his case, when used to a jury it frequently sent them off at a gallop.

Mr. Breerton, continuing, said that the third term on which the vessel was to be taken by Messrs. Melchers & Co. was to be in charge of the plaintiff, to procure employment for her, and to pay her expenses of £100 per month, in respect of any titheable goods, and to pay her hire, and to give her a certain amount of employment, but no charge was to be made for the transhipment of the vessel, as regarded her inward freight. In accordance with the agreement that was made, Melchers & Co. took a great deal of trouble, spent some money in telegrams, and in consequence of their exertions, received several offers for the vessel, which they accepted. After the vessel had been in their hands for three weeks, the Captain told Melchers & Co. that he intended to clear in ballast and go to Noshewang. Acting upon that statement, Melchers & Co. closed up his account in the usual way and paid over the anticipated sum. Subsequently, they found that instead of arriving Hongkong, Captain Osborne had taken the vessel elsewhere in breach of his contract with Melchers & Co.

His Lordship asked who had chartered the vessel.

Mr. Breerton said it was the firm of Rosario & Co., and the amount of the charter was £250.

Mr. Lordship asked Mr. Breerton how he came to know that.

Mr. Breerton said that he had got it from the shipowner, Melchers & Co., then stated for their commission of 5 per cent. on that, which was the amount now paid for. As regarded the law, on the point there could be no doubt.

Where a party entered into a contract to pay a certain sum or do a certain thing, and if he repudiated the contract, failed to carry it out, or

placed himself in such a position that it would be impossible to carry it out, he is responsible to the other party. He quoted a case bearing on the point, remonstrating that he knew it very well, and introduced to him.

Mr. Lordship asked that the book containing it should be handed to him, as he did not know the law so well as Mr. Breerton.

Some other conversation ensued.

Mr. Breerton said they claimed 5 per cent. because they could have got the same charter or equally good one for him. Mr. Breerton then called.

Mr. A. Askey, who said I am the resident partner in Melchers & Co. of Hongkong. The凉州 *Quebec* arrived here on the 1st September, and took possession of that vessel, and hoisted the Netherlands flag on board of her. Her captain was very quickly brought ashore in a boat from one of H.M. Royal gunboats.

A detachment of soldiers will shortly take up their quarters for the first time this season at Kowloon for the purpose of hall-sing. We are informed that the ranges have been placed in a very different manner by Colonial Engineers, and some of the Royal Engineers, who would be willing to put his vessel into my firm's hands. I told him to come under my charge, and he would do all the inward business of his vessel free of charge. In case the vessel got outward employment through me, I would take 5 per cent. of the money to be earned, but it would not be necessary to pay him any fee. He said he fully understood that, and offered me the terms. I told him that I would do all the inward business of his vessel free of charge. In case the vessel got outward employment through me, I would take 5 per cent. of the money to be earned, but it would not be necessary to pay him any fee. He said he fully understood that, and offered me the terms. 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LITERARY AND ART GOSSIP.
The English Philological Society has three glos-
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Madame George Farren, a charming writer
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Mr. Hopeworth Dixon's new book will be out
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It is reported that the French Ambassador
to the United States has been received at
the White House, and that he has been
received with great cordiality.

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The Belgian triennial Fine Arts Exhibition,
which is held this year at Brussels, was opened
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THE DIGNITY OF JUSTICE.
The abhorred judicial system generally has
an insidious effect on the popular imagination.
The familiar figure, blindfolded, holding the
scales in which each man's rights are weighed,
is supposed to strike awe into the minds of
judges, however, are not always remarkable
for the solemnity of their proceedings. On
the contrary, they are often the mere
trifles of the law, a slightly jocular aspect
of the law. One of the battles in Mississippi seems
to have quite a genius for feasts of this
kind. The other day, when seated on the
bench, he entertained offenders with a series of
good natured remarks which must have excited
some doubt in their minds whether, after all,
he is not rather a friend than an enemy.
He is a man of great wit, and is well known
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THE DAILY PRESS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8th, 1875.

Extracts.

HOME OF ROYALTY.

Following the main road from Samo past the historical windmill, you soon reach the modest village of Bornstedt, near which lies the farm of the Crown Prince. It must be an unspeakable relief to these great people to have one place where they can lay off their honours and titles and royalty; and, I can well believe, the old frau who told me that Her Highness was never happier than when she came to the farm and presided at the long, low building with its double row of stalls in which were 52 as fine Highlanders as one could wish to see. We were pleased to see the little sleek, gentle creatures all lined up so prettily, their manes and tails swishing as they were led past, and the old lady, with her white hair and blue eyes, smiling and laughing at us. "Well, indeed, no one. I have lived here nine years, but no one has ever asked me before."

Upon our telling her that we were Americans, and promising her that we would tell all any one that had shown us through the house and private garden, the old lady opened the gate to a very neat, pretty flower garden that extended down to a stream of water. She pointed out with evident pride the different beds allotted to the peasant, the different beds allotted to the children, where they dug and planted and played during the hours allowed them for recreation, "which were few," said the old lady, with a sigh, "for the dear things cannot have perfect vacation-like other children. They have so much to learn and study that even when they are here there is always a teacher for music or English or French or Italian following them to spoil their play, for these lighter studies are reckoned a part of their recreation." On one side of the garden was a little house of white mullubs with the tender little young ones which the good woman said would so delight the little princesses when they returned from England. There were also some pens with fussy old Shanghais, Cochinchinas, and black Spanish hens, scolding and cooing the truant chickens that would slip through the bars and wander off in the pleasant grass. I stooped to read a porcelain plate that depended from two or three fit trees. The inscription ran:

Planted by the Crown Princess Victoria in the year 1870, and another by the Princess Alexandra, in such a year. I laughed and said, "Liebe frau, how much of the labor did they perform with their own hands?" She looked a little confused and answered, "Well, to tell the truth the hole was dug for them. The ladies then put the trees in, and threw a little dirt upon them. Then the garden filled it up; but it was great fun for them."

THE CROWN PRINCESS'S ROOMS.

Leaving the garden, we ascended the main steps to the house, which could have been infinitely bettered by a strong application of brush and soap-suds, past the kitchen into a small corridor that led into the Crown Princess's rooms above. The house is low and unpretentious, built in the old German style, with walls and ceilings of painted boards. The rooms are all furnished with exquisite taste and the utmost simplicity. The lounges, chairs, curtains, and beds are covered with pure white corded piping, with a broad border of blue chintz. "Oh, how pretty and simple," we exclaimed. "Yes," she said, "that is Her Highness' own taste; she likes it better than the silks and damask of the palace. It is a great deal of labour, for every time it is washed all the blue bordering is ripped off and ironed, and when the covers are ready it must be sewed neatly on again, but we do it willingly for Her Highness for she is so good and amiable." "Indeed," we exclaimed, "that is very pleasant to hear, for the Berliners do not like her, and say a great many disagreeable things about her."

"Yes, I know; she is not grand and gay enough to please them, but she is a true wife and mother, and I say it honestly. You see I am a very old woman, but in all my long and varied experience never have seen a family of children in any situation so perfectly managed, so thoroughly well-bred and obedient as the children of our Crown Prince. If they are conscious that they are princes and princesses they never betray it by word or act while they are here. The young Crown Prince is one of the best-hearted boys I ever knew, and not to be proud to do anything. Last summer, on a cold, raw day, Her Highness sent down word she wished a fire. I started up the steps with a basket of wood. The young Prince saw me, and taking it out of my hands, said, "Oh, that is much too heavy for you, run up the steps with it and place it by the stove." On another occasion, seeking me a table to take up a carpet, he said, "Do you want that down stairs?" and before I could demonstrate he rolled up the carpet, threw it over his shoulder, and ran down stairs with it."

"At this moment O'Connell popped his nightcapped head out, to see what was the matter. Mr. O'Connell instantly pointed his finger at him, and finished the verse—

"And the we hate before."

In went Goulburn's head again in the greatest hurry.

It was about this period that two very characteristic incidents occurred; one showing how readily O'Connell caught up the points of the most intricate case; and the other, the strong *esprit de corps* he felt as a Catholic. He was called rather suddenly into court by the agent of his clients, in a case of which they were defendants. When he came in, and, without opening his brief-case, ascertained the leading parties, he at once proceeded to urge for a non-suit. His argument was so conclusive that he succeeded to the great joy of the respectable solicitor by whom he was employed, and who expressed to him his gratification at such unexpected success.

"I have not been paid my fee in this case," said O'Connell. "That is singular, for I left with the brief at your lodgings," replied the attorney. "I never received it," and he was about to express some doubt of the solicitor's statement, when he was informed by a friend that the gentleman who made it was incapable of speaking an untruth. He instantly took a pen and wrote on the brief a receipt for his fee, and then gave the document to the solicitor, who immediately opened it, and attached to the first sheet was a five pound note. This at once proved that the brief was never opened; and there was instantly a shout of O'Connell, who took the fee and acknowledged the justice of the impeachment.

The elder people of Erin retain many amusing recollections of O'Connell's famous Clare election, and the younger folks know them all by heart at the present day. If you want to hear good anecdotes of that noble struggle, which shattered the last link of the penal laws, you will be well repaid by a tour through the county that twice returned O'Connell to the English Parliament. "Bumby Green" was an Ennis attorney of note, and, like all attorneys, he was in his highest spirits, and best good humour during an election contest. What country attorney does not rub his palms with delight when he hears that the sitting member is dead, or that Parliament is dissolved? "Bumby's" reputation may not have been all that is required by men who wish to be as little suspected as César's wife; but he was a man of importance, a man of character—doubtless, we still not say—and he was a man of such weight that tradition declares, he would not be balanced by Tichborne in any honest scales. As he was weighty, so must he have been bulky. One morning, as he was approaching where Darn stood, the latter—at all times unable to suppress his rising humour at a sight of the ludicrous—exclaimed, loudly enough to be heard by the Ennis attorney, "Here comes the Hill of Howth." The metaphor was piquant, and the laughter of the bystanders was loud. "And," said "Bumby," puffing with fun and distress of overabundant flesh—"there stands Ireland's Eve." The repartee was so rapid, and so excellent in its complimentary wit, that "Bumby Green" received a complete ovation of applause. We shall not dare, "Bumby" of the nest of his ready reply, by supposing that he was acquainted with this Latin motto of the O'Connells—*Oculus O'Connell salutus Hibernia*.—Liverpool Albion.

A PRINCESS'S PARADISE.

We finished her—“Then it will be a rural paradise, worthy of your Princess.” I have never envied any of her possessions before, but I do envy her those charmingly cool rooms, the vases of fragrant flowers, and, above all, this bookcase, filled with my favourite English authors. Going down stairs we went over to the dairy and inspected its arrangements, and admired the wooden

shelves and fishing that were secured to a degree of whiteness that we wondered not to see outside for the price of a wagon. A wagon was being loaded in which the ten cans were being filled with milk ready for delivery. Tanguy I remarked, “I did not know you, sir, were a milk vendor too.”

“Oh, yes,” he answered, his principal trade, “from the farm from the milk and butter. But, come now and see our cows, they are the pride of His Highness' herd.” And, well they may be, though as I entered the long, low building with its double row of stalls in which were 52 as fine Highlanders as one could wish to see, too. We passed

through the stable, the feed, the cattle, the horses, the old lady told me, worn all

milfed twice and many of them three times a day, and gave an abundance of good, rich milk, that was always in demand.

Most of them were raised on the estate, most of them were imported, which reminded me of the Emperor's remarks to a peasant at the cattle show in April in Berlin. There

were very few cattle on exhibition that had not been imported. After the distribution of the premiums, the Emperor went up to a

countryman who had taken a prize on a steer that he had raised himself, and said,

“Now, my good fellow, you deserve that prize; you have laboured, and watched, and tended this animal, and had an immense amount of trouble and care with it, until

you have brought it to this size and perfection. You deserve your reward, but these men deserve no prize for importing full-grown stock.” But then he added, “Main

John much's been here.”

“The Cincinnati Gazette.”

“Theodore of AFRICAN TRAVEL.”

Colonel Long, is describing his recent journey to the interior of Africa and the severity of the land of the pygmies, thus describes the hardships he underwent. “To cross Atoum is a fearful undertaking, I assure you. For 150 miles the route, though painful, is close proximity to the river, and thus we have water for 200 miles. Leaving Atoum, where the river describes a great arc westward, we are obliged to cross a bleak, barren sea of sand, so suffocating and hot that the thermometer will scarcely register the heat. Great simoons or khamsins blow with roaring sounds, then hot breath, and cause your skin to crack like parchment.

On all sides a sea of sand, bordered only by delusive mirages, that lead many to their death, for there is no well or water save cut half-way, like Epsom salts, and none but camels may drink it; then we have water for eight days, carried on camel's backs in great skins. The camel, a patient, hard-working animal, without which it would be impossible to cross a desert, still has not the extraordinary powers attributed to him, and is water-proof for only two or three days, dying on the fourth. Thousands thus perish, and the road for the whole distance shows five to ten carcasses for every mile, bleached bones that indicate the deadly route. Added to this is the fearful sea-saw movement. A forced march is necessary, and day and night, with occasional naps and stops for the purpose of eating black bread and onions and drinking of our nearly putrid water—all this may not give you the slightest conception of this march.”

THE AMERICA V. ICE TRADE.

Ice and frozen snow were known as luxuries as far back as history records, the latter being mostly in use in the East. The mode of gathering it in winter, and transporting it for use in summer, and the method of preserving it in those intensely hot climates, was truly primitive, and frequently involved great labour and cost. In many portions of Asia the snow was gathered in sacks, far up in the mountains, and transported to the principal cities on the backs of mules, there preserved in cisterns sunk in the earth, and packed carefully between layers of straw. This method still prevails in some sections. But up to the commencement of the present century, in those climates where the temperature never reaches the freezing point, ice was a luxury that few beyond the wealthiest could indulge in. In India, as also among the ancient Greeks and Romans, artificial ice was produced in small quantities, and within the last half century successful experiments in its manufacture have been made both in this country and Europe. A one-hundred-ton block of ice was first made in 1800, and in 1820 a one-ton block was made in India.

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